manner over four years in 10 States comprising eight EAG States, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. Out of this, 40 per cent of the total *i.e.* one lakh ASHAs are to be selected in year 2005-06.

(c) ASHAs are not to be paid any salary or honorarium. They are entitled for performance linked compensation from different Centrally sponsored programmes. The Central Government is meeting the expenditure of selection, training and drug kits. The States therefore should not have any difficulty in implementing the scheme.

New Medical Colleges in Orissa

396. MS PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up new medical colleges in Orissa, one at Bolangir and the other at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the project and its source of funding; and

(d) the details of the help both financial and physical, Government propose to render to this backward region which is very much deficient in medical infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Central Government have been permitting establishment of new medical colleges under the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act and the Regulations made thereunder. Any person fulfilling the qualifying criteria prescribed in the Regulations of Medical Council of India can apply to the Central Government for permission for establishment of new medical colleges. No proposal has been received from Orissa for establishment of medical colleges at Bolangir and Rourkela under the above provisions. Under Pradhan Mantry Swasthya Surksha Yojana (PMSSY), AIIMS like institution is proposed to be set up in Bhubaneswar, Orissa. With an outlay of Rs. 280.00 crores approximately. This institute apart from providing

sepciality and super speciality treatment facilities will also have Medical Institute with 100 under-Graduate and Post Graduate courses in 35 speciality/superspeciality disciplines.

Unsafe injections in India

397. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted by the Indian Epidemology Network and AIIMS, 63 per cent of the injection used in India are unsafe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one third of injection used carry the risk of transmitting blood-borne, viruses, including HIV;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of this 63 per cent 68.7 per cent injections are used in the Government health centres/hospitals alone; and

(d) if so, what measures Government are taking or propose to take to reduce this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the findings of the study, conducted by Indian Network of Clinical Epidemiologist (INCLEN), indicates that 62.9 per cent of the injections used in India are unsafe.

(b) As per the INCLEN study the potential risk of blood-borne disease is 31.6 per cent including HIV because of unsafe injections practices.

(c) As per findings of the study, 68.7 per cent of injections given at Government Hospitals are unsafe.

(d) The Government of India has introduced Auto Disable (AD) syringes in all immunization clinics in the country from 2005. AD syringes will take care of most of the causes of unsafe injections including some due to wrong habits as AD syringes are pre-sterilized and cannot be re-used.